What Is Claimed Is:

1. A method for controlling an electromagnetic valve, comprising:

triggering a coil of the electromagnetic valve by a control device with a pulse-width-modulated trigger signal; and

altering a clock frequency of the trigger signal by the control device as a function of a performance quantity of the electromagnetic valve.

2. The method as recited in Claim 1, wherein:

the method is for an automatic transmission of a motor vehicle.

3. The method as recited in Claim 1, wherein:

the clock frequency depends on at least one of a setpoint valve current through the coil and an actual valve current through the coil.

4. The method as recited in Claim 3, wherein:

an armature of the electromagnetic valve is movable on the basis of a force generated by the coil, wherein:

an indicated force and thus a position of the armature is a function of at least one of the setpoint valve current and the actual valve current,

the electromagnetic valve has a transfer cross section for influencing at least one of a pressure condition of a working medium and a flow condition of the working medium,

the transfer cross section is variable via the armature,

the setpoint valve current includes a first setpoint valve current and a second setpoint valve current,

the clock frequency at at least one of the first setpoint valve current and the actual valve current is greater than that at at least one of the second setpoint valve current and the actual valve current, and

the transfer cross section at at least one of the first setpoint valve current and the actual valve current is smaller than that at at least one of the second setpoint valve current and the actual valve current.

5. The method as recited in Claim 1, wherein:

the clock frequency depends on a temperature of a working medium of the electromagnetic valve.

6. The method as recited in Claim 5, wherein:

the clock frequency becomes higher with an increase in a temperature of the working medium.

7. The method as recited in Claim 1, wherein:

the clock frequency depends on a level of a power supply voltage of the electromagnetic valve.

8. The method as recited in Claim 7, wherein:

the clock frequency becomes higher with an increase in the power supply voltage.

9. The method as recited in Claim 1, wherein:

a load terminal of the electromagnetic valve is in operative connection to a load, and

the clock frequency depends on an operating state of the load.

10. The method as recited in one Claim 1, further comprising:

superimposing on the trigger signal a heterodyne signal having a smaller heterodyne frequency in comparison with the clock frequency.

11. The method as recited in Claim 10, further comprising:

altering at least one of a heterodyne frequency and an amplitude of the heterodyne signal by the control device as a function of the performance quantity.